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SAWTOOTH
NATIONAL FOREST

IDAHO

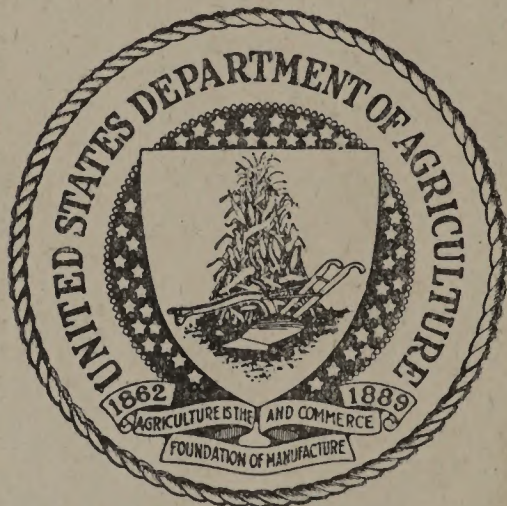


1939



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FOREST SERVICE

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Reserve
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SAWTOOTH

NATIONAL FOREST

IDAHO

Heritage

NORTHWARD from south central Idaho, across the great plains of the Snake River, is a lofty range of serrated mountains—one of the vast estates which belong to you as a citizen of the United States. It is here that the Sawtooth National Forest is located.

The Sawtooth is a part of your national heritage. Its towering peaks, sparkling waters, and verdant slopes are yours to enjoy—and to help protect.

Forest officers administer this property for you through your Government. Wise use is the guiding principle in its management. When you visit this rugged area, the officers will welcome you, supply detailed information, add to the pleasure of your stay. You, in turn, can help perpetuate the many values of the forest if you will observe the rules—which are necessary to insure wise use and protection.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

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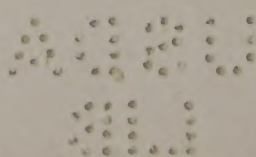




A restful and scenic spot on Wood River with Boulder Mountain in the distance.

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(II)



THE RANGER AND HIS JOB

THE FOREST RANGER is not simply a guardian; he is the manager of a great domain. His district of a quarter of a million acres presents a thousand and one problems of resource management. To protect these resources, to perpetuate them, to use them wisely, to make his district render the greatest possible service to the county, State, and Nation demands untiring effort and devotion to the highest ideals of public service.

Get in touch with the Sawtooth rangers. They are located at Greenhorn Gulch, Ketchum, Fourth of July Creek, Soldier Creek, and Shaker Creek. The supervisor's headquarters is at Hailey, and the office there is always at your service.

TIMBER MANAGEMENT

Ripe timber and thinnings from overcrowded stands may be marketed with benefit to the forest and the community. Wise selection of trees to be cut prevents harm to the watershed and provides room for new and accelerated growth. The annual cut must not exceed the annual growth—a system known as “sustained yield.”

The Sawtooth rangers sell green timber to 10 sawmills for supplying local needs; they sell large amounts of both green and dead timber for use on hundreds of farms in the adjoining rich Snake River Valley.

Green timber may not be cut on the Sawtooth without a permit.

WATER CONSERVATION

The thousand hills of the Sawtooth, collecting rain and snow and sending

The ranger on his faithful horse watches his domain as he rides.

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F-234526





*Virgin ponderosa pine forest on the
South Fork of the Boise River.*

F-368639

the life-giving streams down to the valleys below, are invaluable assets of southern Idaho. The Magic Reservoir, Arrow Rock, and hundreds of ranches are dependent, in whole or in part, upon this source of supply, and it is of vital importance that these watersheds be maintained at their best.

Destruction of the cover, whether timber, brush, or grass, impairs the capacity of the watershed, and the ranger is guided by this fact in managing his timber stands and ranges and in keeping fires to the smallest possible size.

FORAGE FOR LIVESTOCK

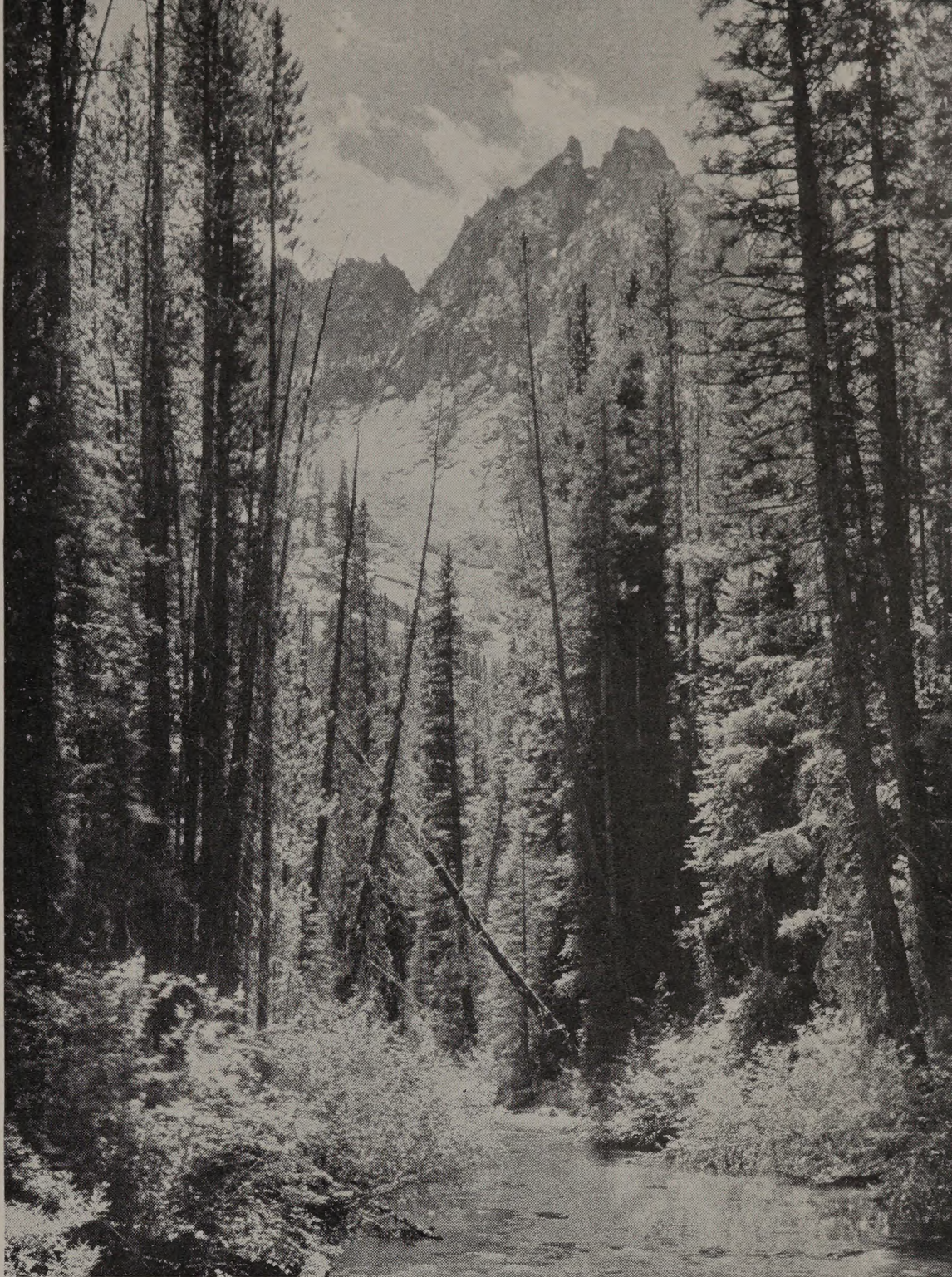
One of the major activities of the Sawtooth rangers is the management of very extensive forage resources. The primary objective is retention of the watershed cover, coupled with stability of the livestock industry.

The relatively steep slopes of the Sawtooth make it more suitable for sheep than for cattle, and permits for sheep greatly exceed those for cattle.

Approximately 165,000 sheep and 5,000 cattle use the forest, under a regulated allotment system. During June and July, when the bulk of the lambs are being finished, the Sawtooth becomes a manufacturing plant of

The inlet of Big Redfish Lake.

F-368630



some size, its weeds and grasses being turned into prime lamb at the rate of nearly 100,000 pounds per day.

Many of the herders are Basques, who are, as a rule, exceedingly faithful to their flocks and take pride in upholding the high quality of the Sawtooth lambs.

WINTER SPORTS USE

The Big Wood River area is rapidly growing as a mecca for winter sports enthusiasts. The development of Sun Valley has called attention to the advantages of the undulating and often treeless slopes and the ideal snow conditions that exist here. Excellent snow cover for winter sports is available from about December 1 to April 1 with spring skiing possible at higher elevations until about May 15. Although Sun Valley is located outside the national forest boundary, it has stimulated winter sports in the entire Wood River area. Some of the best downhill, cross-country, and slalom race courses are located in the vicinity of Ketchum. Many miles of ski trails meander through the mountainous winter wonderland of the Sawtooth.



F-255881

Wealth in the making; a part of the mutton and wool factory on the Sawtooth.

WILDLIFE AND FISH

The mountains are the home of a variety of big game—elk, deer, goats, bears, cougars, and mountain sheep. Game is not plentiful enough, however, to be seen easily.

Two State game preserves have been established in the forest—the Warm Springs Creek, near Ketchum, and the Soldier Mountain Game Preserve, north of Fairfield.

Fishing streams abound in the Sawtooth. Extensive plantings have been made in the high lakes, and several of these now provide good fishing, in magnificent surroundings. An illustrated pamphlet on fish and fishing is available at the supervisor's office in Hailey, at ranger stations, and registration booths.

The rangers cooperate in the enforcement of game laws and give careful consideration in all their plans to the protection, use, and development of the wildlife resources of their districts.

RECREATION FACILITIES

The Sawtooth, with an infinite variety of lakes and streams, of wooded hills and majestic mountain ranges, offers recreation features of unusual appeal. Supplementing these outstanding scenic attractions, are many camping facilities and conveniences.

Freedom of action is interfered with as little as possible by restrictive rules. The visitor will find it necessary only to be careful with fire, to leave a clean camp, to damage no green trees, or signs and other improvements, and to observe the necessary rules of sanitation.

Visitors are urged to register at camps, telephone booths, and stations where they will find interesting exhibits, maps, and pamphlets.

A large part of the Sawtooth is accessible by road, but there are many undeveloped areas which will appeal to those who yearn for the untrodden ways.

Two skiers bound for the high country beyond Sun Valley. Deep powder snow over a vast area of mountains and forests lures winter sportsmen from near and far.

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F-369638

Winter on Warm Springs Creek near Ketchum, Idaho. Game animals frequently find difficult the struggle against the long winters that bring heavy snows and a scant food supply.

Camping facilities are conveniently located along practically all of the roads; horses and pack outfits may be obtained near the principal points of interest; and hotel accommodations are available at Hailey, Clarendon, Ketchum, Alturas Lake, the Rocky Mountain Club, Redfish Lake, Stanley, Fairfield, Pine, and Featherville.

Visitors will render a valuable service by telephoning promptly the location of any fires discovered.

The Sawtooth force is keenly interested in the success of your visit, and will appreciate suggestions for making the forest contribute more fully to your enjoyment.

THE WOOD RIVER

This famous fishing stream is accessible throughout its length over United States Highway 93, and offers many fine places to camp. An open-air, natural hot-water plunge at Easley makes this locality very popular. The Boulder Mountains which can be seen from upper Wood River points enhance the beauty and attractiveness of this favored section.

Warm Springs Creek, one of the principal branches of the Wood, has excellent camping facilities, while Deer Creek, East Fork, Trail Creek, North Fork, Baker Creek, and Prairie Creek afford interesting side trips and splendid camps.

The Pioneer Mountains provide abundant opportunities for mountain climbing, the highest peak in this range having an elevation of 12,078 feet.

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Hidden in a niche of the wilderness lies Taxaway Lake, framed in rugged mountains, bordered by timberline spruce, a fisherman's paradise.

F-369635





F-224378

The Sawtooth National Forest has scores of camps along lakes and rushing streams.

SALMON RIVER AREA

The trip over Galena Summit, on United States Highway 93, to the Sawtooth Lake region is justly famous. The winding road over this 8,752-foot pass offers many entrancing views, especially as the Salmon River slope is reached and the panorama of the Sawtooth Mountains unfolds.

Alturas Lake is the first of a series and one of the most popular camping places. For those not wishing to camp, good accommodations are available. Pettit Lake may be reached by a 2-mile side trip, as may also Big Redfish Lake. Big and Little Redfish Lakes, with their background of the Sawtooth pinnacles, have outstanding recreation values.

The Castle Peak region, in the East Fork Salmon drainage, with its lakes and rugged peaks, will appeal to the wilderness seeker.

SOUTH BOISE RIVER

The South Boise River region, adjacent to the Mountain Home-Atlanta Road, is rich in recreation attractions. The great pine forests, the fishing streams, and the occasional glimpse of turreted peaks make a most pleasing scenic pattern. A natural hot-water plunge at Price's Ranch is a popular feature. Above Featherville, along the river for some 10 miles, is a series of inviting campgrounds. The road ends at Buamgartner Park, where a beautiful campground is located.

Fishermen make considerable use of the Hunter Creek Road to Lime Creek, and usually report good catches of trout. From a camping standpoint, however, the Lime Creek section does not offer many attractions.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Many famous old mining camps—Galena, Sawtooth City, Carrietown,



F-368633

The forests of Wood River and the profiles of the Boulder Mountains greet the traveler as he reaches the crest of Galena Summit and pauses to reflect and admire.

Deer Creek—are located in the area of the forest; and the present centers, such as Triumph, Boyle Mountain, Vienna, Washington Basin, Stratton, Bear Creek, and Spanishtown, attest the rich mineral resources. Silver-lead ores predominate, though several gold mines exist and placer mining has been common, particularly on the South Boise River.

The same mining laws apply in the national forests as elsewhere. The rangers report on claims proposed for patent, and often cooperate in the construction of roads for mining development.

SAWTOOTH PRIMITIVE AREA

A wild, undeveloped, undisturbed empire of over 200,000 acres is the Sawtooth primitive area. Including the high summit and lakes region, this wilderness extends from Stanley Lake south almost to Alturas Lake Creek.

It is a section of unspoiled beauty, studded with gem-like lakes—Alice, Twin, Toxaway, Mary, Imogene, and Roaring, and scores of others that hold deep wilderness secrets and mirror in their depths the serrated outlines of the Sawtooth crags.

The wilderness invites the adventurous and bold who choose to wander from the beaten paths into the primitive and untrodden. It offers the unique experience of pioneer living away from the pressure and noise of civilization, where one has to keep company only his comrades and the denizens of the forest, the peaks, lakes, rivers, and rocks—Nature's untouched masterpieces.

For wilderness trips it is recommended that competent guides be employed.



*Snug summer homes in the shelter of the
Sawtooth timberline.*

F-355151

*Little Redfish Lake with its interesting
beauty and background prepares the traveler
for the surprises at Big Redfish only a
short distance away.*

F-368637



Among riffles, rapids, and sandbars of the South Fork of Boise River, the prospector, as in days of old, continues the quest for the yellow grains of gold.

F-368636



A mountain profile in the Sawtooth at the door of the wilderness. Beyond here Nature holds undisputed sway.

F-355141



BIG AND LITTLE SMOKIES

That part of the forest north of Fairfield has many things of interest for the visitor. Fairly good roads lead to Little Smoky and to Big Smoky, where a number of fine camping spots will be found and where fishing is generally good. The upper drainage of the South Boise River is reached over the Big Smoky Road, while Carrietown, an old mining camp, is accessible via the Little Smoky Road.

This district is a State game preserve, and it is not uncommon to see deer along the roads, particularly on the Big Smoky route.

Soldier Mountain, which overlooks Camas Prairie, offers an interesting climb.

FIRE—THE ARCH ENEMY

Fire is the forest's arch enemy—it will destroy the growth of a century in a few minutes. Lightning fires are not preventable, but more than half of the forest fires are caused by human carelessness—mostly by unextinguished campfires and cigarettes discarded while still burning.

The war on fire demands quick detection and rapid attack. The construction of lookout stations, telephone lines, roads, and trails; the development of fire-fighting equipment; the transportation, feeding, and care of fire fighters; and the tactics of fire fighting require the ranger's most determined study, preparation, and performance. No quarter is given in this fight. Causing a fire through carelessness is an unpardonable sin.



F-221720

On the high peaks the lookout's home is perched; from this observatory the forest domain is scanned for suspicious wisps of smoke.



F-368227

The east shore of Perkins Lake.

Sawtooth National Forest

THE PLANT

Located in south-central Idaho.	Covers 1,948 square miles, or
Contains the headwaters of	1,246,436 acres.
the Wood, the Salmon, and	Varies in elevation from 4,500
the South Boise Rivers.	to 12,078 feet.

THE RESOURCE

<i>Watersheds</i> .—Three immensely valuable units.	<i>Forage</i> .—One million acres.
<i>Timber</i> .—One and a half billion feet.	<i>Minerals</i> .—Great mineral wealth.
<i>Wildlife</i> .—Varied and extensive.	<i>Recreation</i> .—Outstanding scenic values, camping, winter sports.

THE JOB

Protect! Use! Develop! Insure the resource against loss, and step it up to its maximum production of water, timber, forage, minerals, fish, game, and recreation enjoyment—based on the policy of the greatest good to the greatest number in the long run.

REQUIREMENTS

LEAVE A CLEAN CAMP AND A DEAD FIRE

DISCARD NO LIGHTED MATCHES OR BURNING TOBACCO

BUILD CAMPFIRE ONLY ON BARE GROUND, AWAY FROM LOGS AND TREES

GUARD AGAINST INSANITARY PRACTICES

Should you discover a forest fire, put it out if you can. If you cannot put it out, report it to the forest supervisor, the ranger, the sheriff, or the nearest telephone operator. The locations of supervisor's and rangers' headquarters are indicated on the map.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
F. A. SILCOX, CHIEF,
T. W. NORCROSS, CHIEF, DIVISION OF ENGINEERING.

SAWTOOTH NATIONAL FOREST

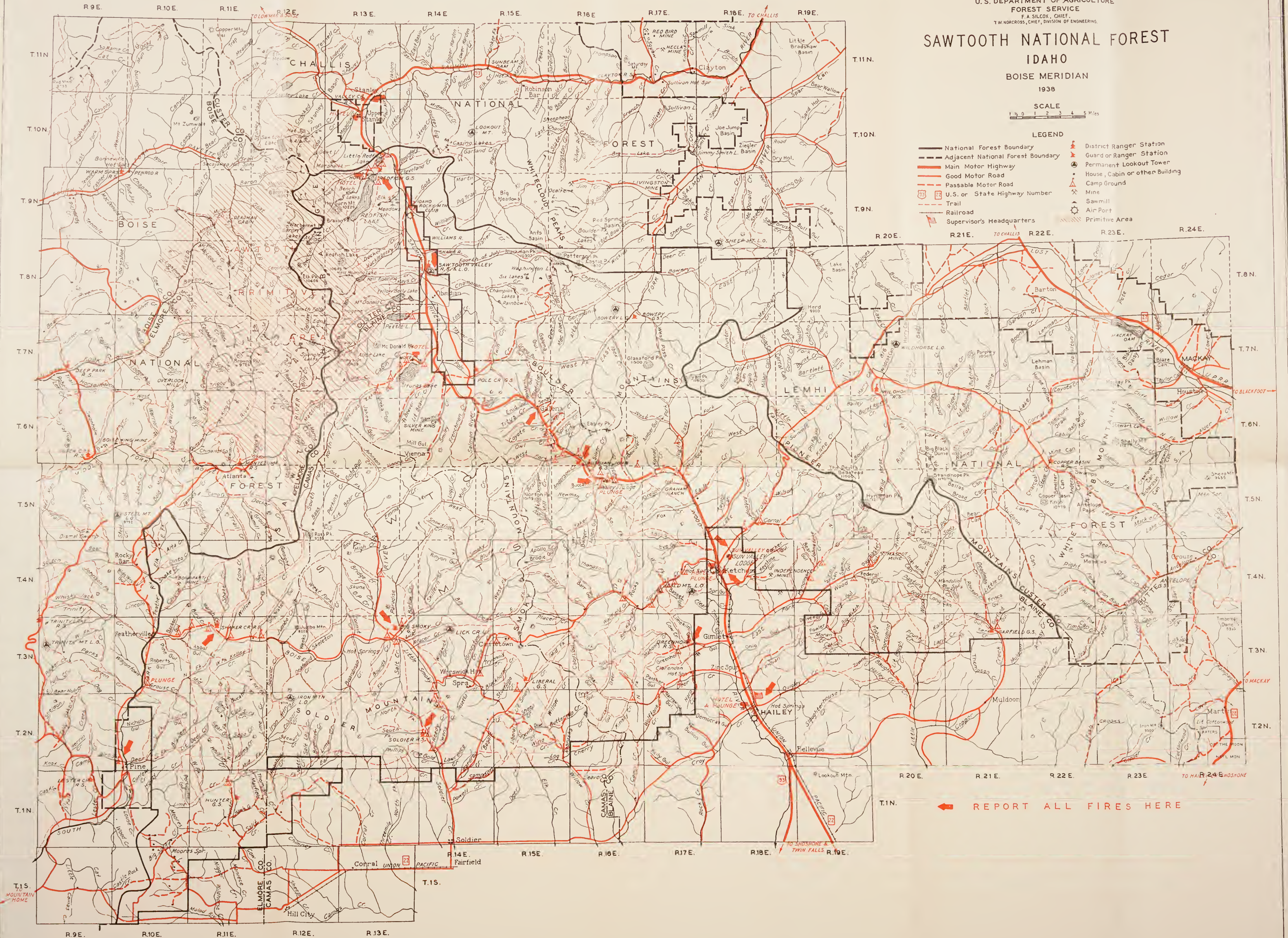
IDAHO

BOISE MERIDIAN
1938

SCALE
1 2 3 4 5 Miles

LEGEND

- National Forest Boundary
- Adjacent National Forest Boundary
- Main Motor Highway
- Good Motor Road
- Passable Motor Road
- U.S. or State Highway Number
- Trail
- Railroad
- Supervisor's Headquarters
- District Ranger Station
- Guard or Ranger Station
- Permanent Lookout Tower
- House, Cabin or other Building
- Camp Ground
- Mine
- Sawmill
- Air Port
- Primitive Area



REPORT ALL FIRES HERE

Form 31-R7
Revised 10/20/41)

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY
ROUTING SLIP

		ROUTE		Date	ACTION
500		Regional Forester for information signature			Read, initial, and forward
		Acting Regional For for signature			Sign copies
529		Lentz			Take action
531		Hoar			Recommend action
531		Marsh			Type copies
530		Swingler			File
530		Varney			REMARKS
528		Ritter			
528		Hebb			
528		Flint			
532		Whiton, Mrs.			
532		Copes, Miss			
532		Rosenfeld, Miss			
414		Mail			

405	Engineering
432	Fiscal Control
524	Information & Education
406	Law
410	Maintenance
512	Operation
517	Personnel
506	Recreation & Lands
407	State CCC
525	Timber, Range & Wildlife Mgt.

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 Can put in re of your time. Also
 page 7

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